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# The News of Brooklyn

topic of discussion around the city all day, and each man was jubilant or downcast, according as to whether he was for or against the measure. William C. Redfield, president of the Loyal League, made the statement that his side might have won had they paid money for votes. have well last the part money for votes. In fact," said Mr. Redfield, "we were told that if we came up with the dough, as they said in Aibany, the bill would be defeated. But we are not doing business in that way, and, therefore, lost

Mr. Redfield further said that he did not know what would be done now. He said he hoped that Governor Morton would not sign the bill, but the chances were that he would.

A. A. Low, treasurer of the league, said: "This last act of the Republican party is the most villanous on record, and will cost the party many of its oldest and best friends. I am sure that the interior of the State will regret for reasons which will be appreciated before long the unjust treatment of the city of Brooklyn. The question to my mind is no longer one so much of New-York and Brooklyn, as it is a question of American citizenship. What was once held sacred by the State of New-York seems now to be in the care or keeping of the machine composed of renegade Americans and political desperadoes."

Edward, Barr, secretary of the League of Loyal Citizens, said: "I have great confidence in Governor Morton, who undoubtedly realizes the rensibility upon his shoulders, and as a Republican himself I think he will give strong consideration to the vetoes of the two Republican Mayors, who, together, voiced the majority of the sentiment of the two cities. Governor Morton may yet save Brooklyn by his veto."

Dr. R. M. Wyckoff, Deputy Health Commis stoner-"I would have been more pleased to see the bill pass a year hence.

Judge Harriman, of the Gates Avenue Police Court-I think it was a great wrong that the bill was passed. Doubtless Governor Morton will approve it. He seems willing to do anything that Mr. Platt asks him to do.

Ex-Supervisor Atwater-I have been a Republican for more than twenty years, but I am actually ashamed to-day to say that I am a member of that party. No Democratic ring ever less regarded the wishes of the people than our so-called reform Legislature. Platt's lash shows in their every act. I believe consolidation inevitable, but favored a businesslike procedure, and not a system of brigandage and force

Civil Judge Neu-I cannot see what benefit we will get out of consolidation, but I suppose we

James Boughton, of the Dime Savings Bank in Broadway, Williamsburg, said that he was still of the opinion expressed by Mayor Wurster in his veto. It was that Brooklyn was ready to unite with New-York at any time on fair principles but he said he was not for annexation on the terms of the present bill.

City Works Commissioner Willis would not talk on the question, except to say that in his opinion the Kings County delegation to the St. Louis Convention would not be at all pleased with the Governor if he signed the bill.

James S. McKeon, Williamsburg-If we are to have consolidation I must say that the action of some of our representatives in the past does not lead me to believe that we will get all we are looking for. Our side is not dead yet. There are other avenues of exit for people of Brooklyn. Some means, or rather egal means, may be found to regularly and honstly defeat this iniquitous transaction.

Samuel T. Maddox-I regret that the bill has passed. I do not believe that any union of so great a characte: should be entered into so Brooklyn should know what she is going to have before she is annexed.

Bridge Trustee Clarence A. Henrique-What we want is more bridges and not consolidation. Postmaster Sullivan-Now that the bill has repassed both branches of the Legislature, I have no doubt that the Governor will sign it. leaves us to work as a unit for the good of the greater city, throwing aside all other considera-

Superintendent William H. Maxwell-I have opposed consolidation, but now that it seems inevitable. I believe that every effort should be made to the end that the interests and rights of Brooklyn should be conserved. I am particularly interested in preserving the integrity of the pub le school system.

Max Brill, member of the Board of Education-Ihve always been a Consolidationist, but I disthe the underhand way in which it has been done. I wanted consolidation effected in a decent, orderly manner.

#### PLEASED AND SATISFIED.

President James Matthews, of the Consolidation League, who hung out many flags and streamers on Wednesday, still had them floating yesterdry, and up to a late hour last night was not through celebrating the victory of his side. He said that whatever happened, the League would give every factor of its influence and support to gaining for Brooklyn every feature that will be to the best interest of everybody concerned. He thought that every one should now join to secure for Brooklyn the best possible results.

best possible results.

A. Abraham, of Abraham & Straus—I have been working and hopia; for this result a long time, and consequently rejoice at the outcome. The anti-Consolidationists made a good fight. They are estimable people, but in my judgment they were wrong. But that will not make any difference in the end, for we are all equally interested in getting all we can for this city. I am very fade to know that Tammany was not influential in passing the bill.

George W. Chauncey said that he was satisfied beyond expression at the outcome, and that if the city did not get what it should, it would not be the fault of those who have been the strongest advocates of consolidation. Mr. Chauncey then that in the vaults of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company were contracts which coll for the transfer of 1,006 acres of land in Flatbush and its vicinity at a stipulated price of 2,000 an acre. "This transaction," said he, was contingent upon the passage of this bill, and the contracts contain a clause to that effect. The prospective purchasers of this land are New York men, and the sale, according to the clause of the contract, will now go through. A 22,000,000 transfer is one that does not occur every day. You will observe that not a dollar of that money comes from persons in this city."

HOW IT WILL AFFECT FINANCES.

Julian D. Fairchild, president of the Kings Trust Company-The passage of the ater New-York bill will. I think, not prove nental to the sale of the proposed issue of E. The effect will rather be beneficial.

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WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK.

WELL-KNOWN MEN EXPRESS OPINIONS
ON CONSOLIDATION.

APPROVAL AND DISAPPROVAL OF THE ACTION OF
THE LEGISLATURE — BOTH SIDES
REPRESENTED.

Consolidationists and anti-consolidationists
were discussing yesterday how it all happened; the Greater New-York bill the finances of the city will be improved in every way. The issue of bonds just about to be made will not be affected at all, but they wil no doubt sell readily. The city of New-York has a smaller percentage of indebtedness than Brooklyn, and to this extent she will no doubt be benefited in the sale of her bonds soon to be issued. In the matter of the effect of the bill upon the finances and improvements contemplated it would no doubt be beneficial to our city, as we shall have the beneficial to our cit

of the Manufacturers' Trust Company—There is no doubt that bonds of the consolidated cities will be safe investments. As to the effect of the bill upon the finances of the city, and whether Brooklyn taxes will be any less under separate government and she be likely to receive benefits in the way of greater improvements, I would say that I carnot see how our taxes can be less. New-York has enough large improvements in view to absorb all that she can easily bear without contributing to our wants. I am afraid that, instead of receiving the full benefit of what we contribute in the the full benefit of what we contribute in it way of taxes we shall be drawn upon for ne improvements.

Ex-Congressman Felix Campbell, president of the Peoples Trust Company—The county was good under Brooklyn, and it will be just as good under New-York. Brooklyn will always hold its own. Its bonds will always find ready sale. The next issue of bonds will be grabbed after, not because we are to become New-York, but if we had never proposed to become New-York. There is no city in the Union whose credit should stand higher than that of Brooklyn. As to the effect on the finances, I don't think it will have any whatever. The finances will be no better and no worse. As to the improvements, that depends on the charter drawn. New-York can expand without limit, and, of course, she can help this end of the great city. Ex-Congressman Felix Campbell, president of

#### WEAK EXCUSES ARE GIVEN.

KINGS COUNTY ASSEMBLYMEN EXPLAIN WHY THEY DESERTED.

CAST VOTES FOR CONSOLIDATION, THEY SAY, BE CAUSE THEY WANTED TO STAND BY THE PARTY MACHINE - CONSTITUENTS

FEEL INDIGNANT.

The most-talked-about men in Brooklyn yester day were Assemblymen Forrester, Livingston and Hughes, the three Republicans who, by casting their votes for the Lexow bill on Wednesday, se cured its passage by the narrow margin of two Had these three men at any time while candidates for election, or after having taken their seats at Albany, shown any indications of friendli-ness toward the Greater New-York bill their support of it on its final passage would have been less surprising. But each of them had steadfastly opposed the measure from the time it was presented n the Legislature, and each had repeatedly said that he favored no consolidation bill without a referendum. Speculation was rife among both Democrats and Republicans yesterday as to the considerations which could have influenced the three Repub-licans to desert their anti-consolidation colleagues at the critical moment, but no satisfactory excuse for their conduct could be offered. The explanaions sent down from Albany by the three Assemblymen themselves were considered highly unsatisfactory and little better than absolute silence. President William C. Redfield, of the League of Loyal Citizens, made public yesterday the followng letters which he received last October in reply to queries addressed to them:

William C. Redfield, esq., President League of Loyal Citizens, 179 Remsenses William C. Redneid, eq., Frester Leave of Loyal Citizens, 179 Remsen-st.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 10th inst., I am in favor of the resubmission of the question of consolidation to the voters. I will oppose other legislative action on consolidation until after re-

Yours truly. FREDERICK G. HUGHES.

October 22, 1895.

William C. Redfield, esq., President League of Loyal Clizens, 179 Remsen-st.
Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 10th inst.
I am in favor of the resubmission of the question of consolidation to the voters. I disapprove of other legislative action on consolidation until after resubmission. Yours truly,

O. L. FORRESTER,
136 Skülmen-ave.

Brooklyn, October 21, 1895.

William C. Reddeld.

Sir: Replying to yours of the 10th inst., I beg to say that I am in favor of a resubmission of the question of consolidation and do not favor consolidation until such resubmission. Yours truly JACOH A. LIVINGSTON.

2,204 Eastern Parkway.

A comparison between these utterances of three men at the time when they were candidates for office and their apologies offered yesterday for their action on Wednesday is highly uncompilmentary to the men themselves.

This was the excuse offered by Assemblyman Hughes: "I changed my vote because the Democrats seemed to make it a party measure. When Tammany Hall drew up its lines I thought that I should stand by my party, at I thought the bill a good Republican measure. If there is to be a charter I want the Republicans to get the credit for it."

Assemblyman Livingston pleaded for pardon in these words: "I came to Albany as an organization Republican. I was nominated as an organization Republican, and the people knew I was such when they ejected me. I voted for the Raines bil because the organization asked me to, and I voted for the Greater New-York bill for the same reason.

This is what Assemblyman Forrester had to say "If there is anything I pride myself on it is sticking by those who have stuck by me, and whom I consider my friends. In part that is the reason I voted for the bill I received a telegram from County Clerk Saffen on Tuesday suggesting that I vote it the affirmative, and I took the train that afternoon the affirmative, and I took the train that afternoon to learn if the telegram expressed his rea, sentiments. I found that it did. Not only that, but I found it expressed controler Falmer's sentiments. Now when I considered that I owed my nomination to Henry Sahen and George Palmer, I felt that if there was he ser outs opposing reason, I should vote for the bill. I read the b.fl over carefury, and I consulted with myself. I found that the bill did not oring about immediate consolidation, and that there could be no consolidation until the charter to be prepared had been adopted. Under all these circumstances, I voted for the bill, and I do not regret my action."

circumstances, I voted for the bill, and I do not regret my act'on."

It is not believed by many of Brooklyn's oldest and best-informed Republicans that a more flagrant exhibition of treason to the voters is on record in Kings County than this that has just been made by these three men. It was said yesterday by a leating Brooklyn Republican, who has recently visited Albany many times, that Assemblymen Forrester, Livingston and Hughes had been induced to vote for the bill on the promise made by Mr. Platt that they would receive renominations next fail. Whether or not this is true will never be known until the nominating conventions are held in the three districts, but it is safe to say that, even if the party bosses, to whom the three men owe what little political glory they ever had, succeed in placing them before the people for re-ecction, they will be the most overwhelmingly defeated candidates in the entire State.

overwheimingly defeated candidates in the entire state.

The anti-consolidationists of the XXIst Assembly District, who chose Mr. Livingston to care for their interests at Albany, are especially indignant over their representative's declaration that he prefers to be influenced by party machine leaders rather than by his own constituents. A number of them gathered together on Wednesday evening, and were only constrained from making some public demonstration agains: Mr. Livingston by the counsels of the more conservative leaders. When the three Assemblymen reach their homes they will receive a cold reception from their constituents.

President Redfield of the League of Loyal Citizens, called attention yesterday to an interesting incident which Mr. Forrester will find it difficult to explain. Mr. Redfield says that in February Mr. Forrester called a meeting of his constituents for the purpose of learning their views on the subject of consolidation. Many strong arguments were made by those present at the meeting against the union of the cities, and Mr. Forrester failed to find any traces of consolidation sentiment. It is said that at the close of the meeting the Assemblyman expressed gratification at learning how his constituents felt, and promised to carry out their wishes.

## ONE MORE RAINES LAW INDICTMENT.

The Grand Jury was busy all day yesterday considering alleged violations of the Raines Liquor law, and fifty cases were ready for presentation Al: day long the corridors of the courthouse were All day long the corridors of the courthouse were filled with police officers who testified as complainants. Mr. Backus said he expected a number of indictments to be found, and that he had plenty of other cases ready when those before the Grand Jury had been disposed of. In the County Court yesterday the Grand Jury returned the second indictment found in this county under the Raines law. It is against William Hodges, and charges him with selling liquor to various men in the Plaza Hotel, near the entrance to Prospect Park, on Sunday, April 5. Hodges pleaded not guilty and was remanded for trial. TOUCHING UP THE PARK.

A NUMBER OF IMPROVEMENTS NOW IN PROGRESS.

THE MAIN ENTRANCE IS BEING RECONSTRUCTED-WORK ON THE ROSE GARDEN-CARTRACKS

A number of improvements are being made i the carrying out of plans decided on before the present Commissioner came into office. Commissioner Woodruff finds himself in full harmony with the ideas of his predecessor, Mr. Squier, and there will be no break in the work done in connection with this park or any of the other parks of th

Prospect Park as a whole is looking in fine con dition this spring. In one respect Commissioner Woodruff has introduced a change that is pleasing to the eyes of Park visitors. He has caused the fallen leaves to be gathered up more thoroughly as to set men at work with rakes in the more open woods, especially those in plain view from drives. In consequence the Park presents an appearance of having been swept and garnished.

The rose garden, which was started by Commissioner Squier last year, is now nearly completed, and the basins will soon be put in to make three little ponds that will be an attractive feature here. far from the main entrance, and takes the place of the old children's playground. The design was all right when a playground was laid out there, but and Mr. Squier wisely decided that the space might be put to a better purpose. That the rose garden will draw many visitors to this part of the Park there can be no doubt.

Close to the rose garden is the so-called Vale of Cashmere, in which also a number of improvement have recently been made, though the work is not fully completed. Commissioner Squier was oponsidered meaningless, and would have been glad ached to a region it is not easy to displace it.

the main entrance, where, in fact, an entirely new the main entrance, where, in fact, an entirely new entrance is being constructed. The contract calls for its completion by the middle of May, but from existing indications it will be several weeks, if not months, later before it is finished. The old wooden shelters have been torn down, and in their place granite structures will be created, and these will be connected by an ornamental granite fence, which is now well advanced toward completion. Several years ago two granite columns were erected on the sides of the drive leading into the Park. The improvements will include the crection of two similar columns nearer the corners of the Park, in order to carry out the design harmoniously, and the columns will be surmounted by bronze eagles. The drinking fountains, which were taken away some time ago, will be replaced at once, as there is a demand for them on the part of wheelmen and other visitors to the Park.

The space under and immediately around the Soldiers and Sallors' Memorial Arch is being paved, and will be improved in appearance by the change. Nothing definite has yet been done toward the removal of the alleged works of art that were placed on the inner waits of the arch last fall, although there is a strong feeling in the minds of intelligent citizens and competent judges that they are not worthy of the conspicuous places they occupy.

There is no present intention of altering the fountain on the plaza hear the main Park entrance, although some ranges in it were contemplated some lime ago. Since then electric lights have been lime ago. entrance is being constructed. The contract calls

distance of several rods and let them follow the lines of the two avenues directly into the plaza, leaving space on the mound side for a sidewik, a few trees and other things that will improve that part of the plaza. A clean for the pranosed change has been drawn, and it is understood that the rail-road companies are willing to have the change made. The only object on to it appears to be that two shorter curves will take the place of longer ones on each of the car innes, but that will not be a serious matter for either the companies or the passengers they carry. passengers they carry.

### THERE ARE PIGEONS AND PIGEONS

DUT THE JURY DID NOT VALUE LEDDY'S BIRDS AS HIGHLY AS HE DID.

value of pigeons was the subject to which Judge Hurd and a jury gave their attention in the Gounty Court yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the trial of Jacob Schimlock on an indetment

Schimlack is eighteen years old. It was alleged that on the night of January 9 he broke into the coop of Philip J. Leddy, at No. 91 Cook-st., and stole twenty-two pigeons of the value of \$35. Schimlock admitted he was guilty; but denied that the



JACOB SCHIMLOCK.

birds were worth \$35. He said they were worth not more than \$8 or \$10, and he offered to plead guilty to petit larceny. Assistant District-Attorney Cauldwell refused to accept his plea and he was placed on trial.

Leddy, who is a policeman attached to the Twentieth Precinct, testified that the birds stolen were of a particularly fine breed. He said they were carrier pigeons, and some of them were "Birmingham rollers," and he considered them worth \$5 to \$10 a pair.

Experts were called. One of them was Ignatius

Experts were called. One of them was Ignatius Parish, who had known the defendant for about a year. There were two of the stolen pigeons in the courtroom in a pasteboard box, and they kept up a constant cocing. Parish took the birds out and examined them.

"Why, I wouldn't give much for those birds," he said. "If I was buying them in a store, I wouldn't expect to give more than 25 cents apiece for them." The witness had opened the box so eagerly and spoke with such a disappointed air that every-body laughed.

"What would you call those pigeons?" asked Arthur H. Cameron, who appeared for the defendant.

"Why, they are just commons." was the reply.

"Why, they are just commons." was the reply." Is the term 'common' a technical one?"
"Certain'y; and that's what they are."
Philip Fox, of No. 918 Myrtle-ave., said that he was a pigeon-fancier and had dealt in pigeons for afteen years. When the value which Leddy placed on the birds was mentioned, the witness aughed.
"One of these birds is a 'Birmingham roller," he said, "and the other is what is known as a 'saddler. They are worth perhaps it a pair. To tell the truth, I would not give more than 10 cents a pair for them."

The witness said that expensive pigeons, such

a pair for them."

The witness said that expensive pigeons, such as highfivers, might be worth from \$1\$ to \$2\$ a pair, but any such value piaced on birds such as those in court was fictitious. Some pigeons might be valued at high prices by breeders, when their reputations were established, but unless they had a pedigree their value was not a true one.

The jury found Schim-ock guilty of petit larceny.

HOT WORK FOR RIFLES.

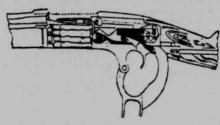
THE WINCHESTER COMPANY'S GUN TESTED YESTERDAY.

IT IS A CLOSE COMPETITOR OF THE SAVAGE WEAPON-POINTS OF DIFFERENCE-EFFORTS TO SECURE THE BIG CONTRACT.

The rifle of the famous Winchester Repeating Arms Company, of New-Haven, Conn., was put through its paces yesterday, and it stood all the tests well, but so far it has not defeated the

Savage arm. Commissioners Shaw, Bliss and Thurston, with Secretary Abell, were promptly on hand at the Sumner-ave, armory, at 11 o'clock; so was Colonel Addis, who represents the Winchester people With him came Ferdinand Van Dyke, the company's expert. Private Crane, with his assistant, Sergeant T. C. Patterson, was ready to begin, and no time was lost about getting to work.

The Winchester has been regarded all along as being a most dangerous competitor, and there was much curiosity to see what sort of gun the company had turned out. It is a fine affair; everything that the company could do to win the prize, for it is one, was done. This means much



more than the value of the contract for supplying 15,000 rifles to the State troops for \$300,000. It means that many more States will probably follow New-York and adopt the same rifle, and secure the verdict.

The Winchester tested yesterday has a barrel 28 inches in length of nickel steel, there being 41/2 per cent of the former metal in the composition the terrific force developed by the smokeless powder used. This is made at Wilmington. Del. It is a nitro-glycerine powder, and not so Being weaker, 39 grains of it were used as against 36 grains used in the other rifles. It was said by the Winchester representatives that this gave an initial velocity of over two thousand feet.

In general appearance the gun exhibited does not differ in its action materially from the sporting rifle of the same makers. The magazine to hold the cartridges is below the breech, not tubular, as in the ordinary gun. The lever has two bolt is the same in appearance as in the old weapon, with a hammer behind it.

The test began as usual by the company's expert firing fifteen shots at the 200-yard target.

This was good shooting. Van Dyke bracing against the rack, Crane shooting offhand. The gun kicked harder, according to Mr. Crane, than any other tried so far. The firing as a magazine gun came next, the score being:

This was a great falling off in Crane's work. but the gun had become so heated that the radiation absolutely obscured the target. The gun was allowed to cool off in the last string, the first round the sight was blown out, apparently by an escape of gas from the breech, but it could not be traced, although it left Private Crane with a tear in his eye. The Commissioners then took hold of the gun.

It carries five shells in the magazine, loading from the top. When the magazine is full it cannot be used as a single londer unless first one shot is fired from the magazine. If a shell is put in the breech slot, the weapon is at once jammed, unless there is one shell out of the magazine. To the Commissioners, Colonel Admagazine. To the Commissioners, Colonel Addis admitted that a gun that had only five shots in the magazine was logically a weaker gun than the one having six. The movement seems to work hard at two points, where there are apparently dead centres of motion to be overcome, which makes the action hard. Colonel Addis stated that there would be no difficulty in altering the gun so that the magazine would hold either six or ten cartridges.

The Commissioners were evidently largely interested in these points stated, and they will no doubt have much influence in the ultimate decision.

endurance test followed.

The endurance test followed. The time in minutes and seconds was: 4:30, 4:00, 5:00, 4:30, 3:45, 4:00, 3:45, 2:35. The gun stood the test weil.

The test with defective cartridges came next.

Mr. Van Dyke din not use a lanyard, but fired from the shoulder, braced as usual. At each shot, the escaping gus flashed up in a flame from the breech, but the gun and its handler were uninjured.

when the excessive charges test came to be made. Mr. Risley, of the Savage Arms Company, asked that the same powder used in the other tests be used. This was agreed to, and the shots were fired with a lanyard. The gun was uninjured, and the Commissioners warmly congratulated Colonel Addis upon the success of the tests.

The rifle was then taken apart and assembled The rifle was then taken apart and assembled again. The same tests were then taken up and the following scores were made under these conditions: Fired—Six shots after each exposure to dust blast during one minute. (a) Magazine empty, breech closed. (b) Magazine full, breech closed. (c) Magazine empty, breech open. (d) Magazine full, breech open.

This was good shooting, and the Commissioners were much pleased with the general efficiency of the gun, save for the two points already noted.

To-day all the guns examined will be taken apart, and the different parts counted and compared and their general construction studied. On Saturday the Blake rifle of Batevia, N. Y., will be tested. It is not likely that the Burton gun will be ready in time to be tested before the Commission finishes its test. On Tuesday week, the opening trials will take place on the ranges at Creedmoor, and after that the Com-mission will not take long to arrive at a de-

cision.

Colonel Watson, Captain J. A. Dressel, inspector of rifle practice, and a number of other officers of the 13th Regiment examined the
Savage rifle after the tests of the Winchester
arm were ended, and they were highly pleased



with the ease of manipulation, gereral appear-

with the ease of manipulation, gereral appearance and efficiency of the gun. It should be stated that the Winchester rifle is one of the standard calibre, and weighs only 8½ pounds inloaded and without a bayonet. The points on which the final decision of the committee will be based are these: Safety, strength, certainty, simplicity, rapid action, handiness, perfection as single loader, ease in filling cartridge magazine, or replacing magazine; indicating cartridges in magazine and appearance in arm.

The Savage hammerless repeating magazine rifle is probably one of the most effective weapons yet brought into use. It is strong and simple in its construction, and apparently impossible to jam. It contains only thirty-three parts. The mechanism is completely hidden from sight; the boit sliding back into the stock and being invisible when the breech is open. The frame is strongly built of steel, and in it is placed the magazine and an indicator on the side tells the number of cartridges in the magazine, and one on the top of the boit tells whether the arm is ready to fire or not. The rapidity with which it can be used either as a magazine gun containing six cartridges, or as a single loader, stamps it as one of the most remarkable guns yet

invented. The consensus of opinion among those who watched the test closely is that the Savage weapon cannot full below second, and may come first out of the competition as a weapon with which to arm the National Guard of the State

READY FOR THE UNVEILING.

PLANS FOR TO-MORROW'S CEREMONIES ARE ALMOST COMPLETED.

GOVERNOR MORTON WILL BE PRESENT, ACCOM-PANIED BY HIS STAFF, AND WILL BE ESCORTED BY TROOP C-THE OF-

FICIAL PROGRAMME. Preparations for the Grant monument cere

monies to-morrow are now almost completed. Major Price, Grand Marshal of the day, received a telegram yesterday from Judge-Advocate General Wallace, at Albany, saying that Governor Morton would arrive in New-York on Saturday morning. Governor Morton will be met by Norman S. Dyke and a committee at the Waldorf early in the forenoon. There will be five carriages in waiting for the party, and together with the Governor's staff, which will report to him about that time, the entire party will proceed to the Oxford Club, in Brooklyn, where a luncheon will be given for the Governor. Troop C, under command of Captain Clayton, will arrive shortly after 1 o'clock, and escort the Governor and his staff to the Union League Club, by way of Lafayette and Bedford aves. The troop will then return to their place in line in time to take part in the general re-

It is expected that there will be about seven thousand men in line. Some disappointment has been occasioned by the refusal of the War Department to allow the West Point cadets to take part in the parade. The reason given by Secretary Lamont for this refusal was that they would lose two days of study and drill. One of the features of the parade will be the appearance of the cadet corps of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, under Captain Isadore Fauerbach. They will head the fourth division under William L. Felter, commanding the public school cadets. An effort is now being made to get an additional number of sailors and marines from the warship Indiana, and it is likely that the Secretary of the Navy will comply with the request of the compilies. he committee. Although President Cleveland, his Cabinet and

Although President Cleveland, his Cabinet and other Washington officials have been invited to the ceremony, there is little likelinood of any one of the President's official family attending, with the exception of Vice-President Stevenson. U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, has been delegated to act as a guard of honor at the monument. This post is about one hundred and fifty strong under Commander William H. Miller. It will not take part in the parade, but will remain at the statue during the exercises.

The official programme is as follows: official programme is as follows:

"Festival Overture"
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana"
Invecation.
Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D. D.
Music

The Ried, White and Blue"
Presentation of the Statue to the City by the President of
the Club, General Stewart L. Woodford.
Acceptance for the City, by Mayor Frederick W. Wurster,
Music

The Star Spangled Banner"
Dedicatory Prayer
Rev. John P. Newman, D. D.
(Blishop Methodist Episcopal Church)

Music

The statue will be unveiled by Marter Ulysses S. Grant, a grandson of the General, Captain Rasquin's battery will fire the President's salute of twenty-one guns, and also a marching salute to Governor Morton.

to Governor Morton.

Extensive preparations are being made for the accommodation of the people who will attend the exercises. The clubhouse itself is now covered with hundreds of flags of all nations that ered with hundreds of flags of all nations that flutter merrily in the breeze, while the statue itself is shrouded in the folds of an American flag. The final touches are being put on the bronze. On the eastern side of the avenue, in front of the clubnouse seats have been erected for several hundred people, and adjoining these seats and directly in front of the statue, the platform for the speakers has been placed. On the opposite side of Bedford-ave, there are some vacant lots, and advantage has been taken of them for the erection of another large stand. Work on this was going on briskly yesterday, and attracted the attention of many terday, and attracted the attention of many spectators, especially of the small-boy type.

ENTRIES FOR THE HORSE SHOW.

SOME WELL-KNOWN AND VALUABLE H TO COMPETE FOR RIBBONS.

The entries for the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club's fourth annual horse show, on May 4 to 9 inclusive, have closed with about three hundred and sixty nominations, which are well distributed, with two or three exceptions, among the sixtythree classes composing the prize list. About two hundred and fifty-five entries were received for the club's show last year.

In the open-to-all harness events W. G. Brokaw will show Ruth and Meteor; George B. Hulme, Blazeaway and Goldenrod; Emile Pfizer, Surprise and Superior; Hamilton H. Salmon, Lady Jess and Highflyer; J. F. Talmage, 3c., Monarch and Per-former; P. N. Rouss, Devil's Deputy, and among the other exhibitors for the same competition are Raymond Hoagland, Jacob Ruppert, jr., W. H. Erhart, E. J. Knowiton, Strauss and Hexter, Mrs. W. H. Erhart, Mrs. W. T. Kotman, Timothy L. Woodruff, W. M. V. Hoffman, Thomas Rochford, Heinemann Brothers, Henry Bowers and J. F.

Boylan. Four-in-hands will be shown by W. G. Brokaw, T. L. Woodruff, Raymond Hoagland and H. H. Salmon, all of whom, with George B. Hulme, W. H. Erhart and Emile Pfizer, have entries in the tandem

Ponies in harness have been entered by Marion tory and Miss Juliette G. Hollenback. In the roadster classes E. T. Bedford will exhibit Gillette and Black Ide; John D. Adams, a bay mare; E. H. Barnes, Trix and Ruth; W. M. V. Hoffman, Orange Blossom; Colonel J. N. Partridge, Chloe, Henry Thrush and Newsboy.

The candidates for the ribbons in the saddle-horse classes have been entered by C. W. Seamans, Lis-penard Stewart, Theodore F. Miller, James Turner, W. A. Jamison, Henry Bowers, S. C. Pirie, J. F W. A. Jamison, Henry Bowers, S. C. Price, J. Talmage and Mrs. W. E. Kotman. The high school horses will be Mr. Amand's Black Hussar, Hainemann Brothers' Rob Roy and C. W. Seaman's Bonaparte. Tandems to ride will be shown by T. H. Page, W. L. Candee, Miss Ethel Moore, E. H. Barnes, G. H. Potter and others.

The special class for polo ponies has entries from E. C. Potter, Foxhall Keene, L. Waterbury and P. F. Collier.

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Jumpers entered include those from the stables of W. N. Dykman, Howard Gibb, Miss A. R. Jackson, Sidney D. Ripley, Charles F. Hart, L. Trowbridge Martin, the Central Park Riding Academy, Mrs. Louis Parisette and the Monmouth County Hunt.

The competition for the Mounted Park and City Police have respectively nine and sixteen entries, and three engines, Nos. 5, 6 and 13, will compete in the special contest for the Fire Department.

The classes for club members only have filled well, the list of exhibitors including Mrs. W. N. Dykman, Miss Adelaide Doremus, Mrs. E. T. Bedford, S. E. Buchanan, H. L. Pratt, W. F. Tooker, Jr., W. G. Gilmour, Jr., S. F. Streit, W. A. Thorp, J. Henry Smith, G. H. Potter, L. J. Busby, G. P. Fiske, C. B. Van Nostrand, P. N. Sproule, John Arbuckle, J. H. Wallbridge, Dr. J. C. Fitzsimmons, Miss Beatrice Barnes, A. J. Nutting, Herman Schaffer and E. H. Barnes, Those who will award the ribbons are Francis T. Underhill, Dr. W. Seward Webb, George R. Read, Richard F. Carmen, James T. Hyde, Samuel W. Taylor, H. L. Herbert, F. M. Ware, J. E. Cowdin, E. W. Roby, J. D. Cheever, E. C. La Montagne and General George S. Field, of Buffalo.

MAYOR WURSTER'S HEARINGS ON BILLS. Mayor Wurster gave a hearing yesterday morning on the following bills: Exempting Ocean-ave. in Mayor Wurser gave a nearing yesterday morning on the following bills: Exempting Ocean-ave. in Flatbush, Ellery, Stockton and Floyd sts. from rail-roads; providing for the abolition of constables; pro-viding for the payment of overwork of clerks in the

Register of Arrears office for 1893; providing for the transfer of streets and sewers in Flatbush to the transfer of streets and sewers in Flatbush to the Department of City Works, and providing for the removal of certain errors in the Flatlands Annexation act. The only bill on which a discussion was had was that relating to Ocean-ave: no one appeared for or against any of the others. The Mayor will take the Ocean-ave. bill under consideration. Afterward he heard arguments on the bill providing for the construction of sewers to relieve the nuisances of Newtown Creek. The bill was opposed by Robert Stewart, counsel for property-holders in the Seventeenth Ward, on the ground that the people in the residence section of the ward would be compelled to pay for the construction of the sewers, from which they would have less benefit than the owners of the factories along the creek. Ex-Deputy City Clerk Jones appeared for the bill. A further the construction will be had on this measure

IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

SKILFUL OPERATION PERFORMED ON & CHILD'S SKULL.

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THE BONES HAD BECOME HARDENED AND THERE

WAS NO ROOM FOR THE BRAIN TO EX-PAND-NOW, IT IS SAID, THE LITTLE ONE WILL SOON RECOVER.

Dr. Silas C. Blaisdell, assisted by the medical staff of the Eastern District Hospital and a number of prominent surgeons, yesterday performed an operation on fourteen-months-old Marguerite Miden, a daughter of Mrs. Catherine Miden, who formed at the institution, and was what is known as the Lanelongue operation, named after the physician who first performed it. The father of the child is a truck-driver. When the little one. who was one of twins, was born, it was found that the head was not perfectly formed, and some that later Dr. Samuel Schapp, of Bedford-ave., near Morton-st., was called. Dr. Schapp found that the skull, instead of being soft in order to allow the brain to expand with the growth of the body, was hard and ossified. It was as hard as that of child fifteen years old. The growth of the brain being prevented, the child was likely to become an idiot. Dr. Schapp recommended an operation, to which the parents consented. Dr. Blaisdell was which the parents consented. Dr. Basses we called to look at the child and found that an opening in the parietal bone on the left side of the head was necessary. The head when measured was found, instead of being eighteen and a quarter inches in circumference, which is the average size for a child of that age, to have contracted exactly two looks.

for a child of that age, to have contracted exactly two inches.

In performing the operation Dr. Blaisdell was assisted by Dr. Thomas Hult, Dr. John O. Polak, Dr. Taomas J. Re.lly, Dr. George Easig, Dr. William De Lang and Dr. Anderson. After the child had been placed under the influence of ether, an incision four inches long was made in the skull and the brain was exposed. It took just half an hour to complete the operation, and twice in the course of the work the heart ceased to beat, and it was thought the child was dead. Hypodermic injections were given, and respiration began anew, so that when the operation was finished there was only a slight difference in the temperature than when it began. Last night the little one was resting quietly and it is believed will recover entirely.

ILL-LUCK STILL FOLLOWS HIM.

Frank Mundy, forty-eight years old, an inmate of the aimshouse, was arraigned yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court charged with fighting. The prisoner's nead was covered with bandages, and he told Justice Goetting he had received his injuried by being assaulted with a baseball bat by a former tenant of the house No. 160 North Fourth-st., which he once owned. He had left the almshouse on Wednesday, he said, to visit friends, and met his assailan: accidentally and was arrested while defending himself Justice Goetting thought that fending himself Justice Goetting thought that Mundy had been sufficiently punished and let him go. Mundy's downfail, it is said, began about a year ago, when he awoke one morning after drinking heavily the night before and found a wife beside him When he learned that he had married he determined to make the best of it, and the woman, he alleged, lived with him long enough to persuade him to mortgage the North Fourth-st, property and to obtain possession of what money he had in bank. She then disappeared, going to Ireland. Mindy was turned out of the house he had owned, and being penniless sought shelter is the almshouve.

JUMPED FROM A WINDOW WHILE ABLAZE. Max Schultz, twenty-four years old, while de-

to his night clothing. His screams brought Mrs Foulke, the landlady, to the bedroom, and Schultz with his clothing blazing, attacked her with a knife and then jumped out of a window to the sidewalk and then jumped out of a window to the sidewais, striking a picker fence. Two ugly wounds were made by the pickers. His blazing garments were extinguished by a passing citizen, and when Mrs. Foulke and the other occupants reached him he was carried back into the house and a call sent to the Eastern District Hospital for an ambulance. The surgeon found that he had also been badly burned about the body. At the hospital last aight it was said his condition was critical.

COLONEL S. V. R. CRUGER SUED.

JAMES GILL'S PARENTS ARE TRYING TO COLLECT DAMAGES FOR HIS DEATH ON THE YACHT ALLEGRA.

Testimony was taken in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday before Justice Clement and a jury in the suit of the Puble Administrator on belive in Ireland, to recover \$5,000 damages from Colonel S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, the president of the New-York Department of Parks, for the death of Allegra, the property of the Colonel. Gill was killed by the bursting of one of the tubes in the vessel's boiler on September 13, 1893. The yacht was on its passengers were the Colonel and his wife. Cruger told the story of the accident afterward She said that there were on board besides herself and her husband, Captain Ross, of the yacht; the engineer, M. C. Barrett; the fireman, Gill, and a sailor named Schenck.

The Allegra was near Glen Island and the Colonel was at the wheel. It was rather cold, and Colonel Cruger advised his wife to go to the cabin. A short time after she left the deck she heard a sharp re port and then a hissing sound The captain ran into the engine-room and picked up one of the tubes, which had fallen from the boiler. The room was filled with steam, and flames also came streaming out. The capta n urged Mrs. Cruger to jump through the window into the water, saying that he feared another explosion. Mrs. Cruger says she hesitated about jumping. She saw the engineer wringing his hands, and she knew that he had been badly hurt. The fireman had already been burned to death. The freman had already been burned to death. There were no other explosions, and Mr. Iselin's yacht, the Helvetia, which was near by, came to their assistance. The engineer was taken to the hospital on Hart's Island, and the yacht Allegra was towed to the shore by the Helvetia.

It is asserted by the plaintiff that the boiler was improperly inspected, and that it had been in an unsafe condition for some time before the accident. A similar accident, it was said, occurred once before on the yacht, but no one was injured. The engineer, Barrett, was expected to recover, but did not.

The defence is that the accident was unavoidable and that the defendant cannot be held responsible. The session yesterday was occupied in taking testimony of a technical nature.

MADE HIM A MORPHINE FIEND.

JAMES T. BRACKETT BLAMES AN ARMY SURGEON FOR HIS WEAKNESS.

James T. Brackett was arraigned, charged with grand larceny in the second degree. The prisoner grand larceny in the second degree. The prisoner wore the uniform of the Regular Army. He is charged with stealing a time-dating stamp from Louis A. Richards, of Noa. 218 and 220 Fulton-st. When he was first arraigned he pleaded not guilty, but yesterday his lawyer, Robert H. Eider, said he was anxious to change his plea. Counsel said that he did not believe the man was a criminal at heart, but he thought that his wrongdoing was the result of the morphine habit. In support of his statement, he gave a letter from the prisoner to statement, he gave a letter from the prie

the Judge, which read:

To the Honorable Judge.

Your Honor: The accused, through the carelessness of a United States Army surgeon, became addicted to the use of morphine, which was administered to me while suffering from a evere illness at Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory. The surgeon prescribed the drug to be used at intervals, and for six weeks it was given to me. Upon recovering I first became aware of the fact that I was a confirmed morphine user. I know such a thing was criminal for a surgeon to do. It is, of course, due to my weakness from morphia that has caused my present misfortune. I do not in the least hope to be set at liberty. In truth I must say I do not desire such a thing to happen. I am so fagrecovered that if I were sent to such an institution as the penitentiary for a year at least, I know it would save my life and reason. I am a first-class tonsorial artist and musician. I am not a criminal at heart, but under the influence of morphis I am Honor, your obedient servant.

JAMES T. BRACKETT, Late Ist Artillery, U. S. A.

After reading the letter, Judge Hurd said that he would not send the man to the penitentiary was innocent. He said he would investigate case, and adjourned it for that purpose.

HIS SENTENCE WILL BE SEVERE.

In the County Court yesterday, before Judge Hura and a jury, James O'Brien was convicted of grand larceny in the first degree, as a second offence. The defendant has a long record of convictions behind him, and his sentence is sure to be heavy. The testimony showed that on March 28, in the liquer tore of Charles Conway, at No 198 North 8